

where

$$N = 163^\circ 2 + 21^\circ 6 (t - 1868.5).$$

Reducing this to the same form as the theoretical term, it becomes

$$\delta v = -1'' 5 \sin \{g + 21^\circ 6 (Y - 1865.1)\}.$$

The two terms are therefore identical, with the exception of Prof. Newcomb's empirical term having the greater coefficient.

This fact entirely confirms the discovery made by Prof. Newcomb, and is obviously entirely unaffected by the existence of any discrepancy between the corrections to Hansen's Tables deduced by Prof. Newcomb and the observed corrections such as Capt. Tupman has made out.

Owing to an accidental error, which has just been detected, towards the end of the numerical reduction of the analytical results, the values of the co-efficients of the inequalities due to *Jupiter* given in the March number of the *Monthly Notices* are not quite accurate. They should be

$$\delta \frac{1}{r} = -0'' 578 \cos \{(2 - 2m_1 - c) nt + f - 2f_1 + A\} - 0'' 003 \cos \{(2 - 2m_1 - 2c) nt - 2f_1 + 2A\},$$

and

$$\delta v = -1'' 163 \sin \{(2 - 2m_1 - c) nt + f - 2f_1 + A\} + 2'' 200 \sin \{(2 - 2m_1 - 2c) nt - 2f_1 + 2A\}.$$

Comet 1877, II., discovered by Professor Winnecke April 5.

(Extract of a Letter from Prof. Winnecke to Mr. Hind).

"The new Comet was observed here by me on April 5, 6, and 7. From these observations Herr Hartwig has calculated the orbital elements:—

T	April 1874. Berlin Time.		
	°	'	"
$\pi - \alpha$	65	51	21
δ	317	51	18 (1877.0)
i	123	17	18
$\log q$	9.96767		

For the middle observation $\Delta\lambda = +2'' 0$, $\Delta\beta = -10' 0$ (C-O).

"From these elements Dr. Schur has deduced the following Ephemeris:—

12 ^h Berlin	R.A.	δ	log r	log Δ
	h m s	° ' "		
April 5	22 7 42	+ 14 41.9	9.9802	0.1458
„ 9	22 10 56	19 33.1	9.9736	0.1149
„ 13	22 15 5	25 8.9	9.9694	0.0831
„ 17	22 20 34	31 36.4	9.9677	0.0518
„ 21	22 28 11	39 0.0	9.9686	0.0226
„ 25	22 39 20	47 18.5	9.9719	9.9982
„ 29	22 56 53	56 19.4	9.9777	9.9812
May 3	23 27 48	65 33.2	9.9857	9.9742
„ 7	0 31 40	+ 74 0.3	9.9955	9.9783

“The analogy of these elements with those of the Comets 1827 II. and 1852 II. is great, and the circumstance of the intervals being nearly equal gives it a certain significance.”

The Comets of 1877. By Professor C. Pritchard.

Borelly's Comet I.

The Ephemeris of Borelly's Comet was sent to me at the Oxford University, by the Astronomer Royal, on the 20th of February, and was observed here on the same night. Subsequently to this it has been observed 14 times, and of these observations nine are completely reduced; the remaining six await the co-ordinates of the comparison stars, which have been kindly promised by the Astronomer Royal. When this telescopic comet was first seen in our large refractor of 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches aperture it appeared to be sufficiently bright for observation with an aperture of probably 3 inches, and was, I believe, actually observed by Captain Tupman, at the Royal Observatory, with a telescope of that aperture. On the 30th March the comet was observed for the last time in our great telescope with considerable difficulty; on the 4th April it was too faint to be certainly seen in our instrument, and it is now probably out of sight. The whole series of observations will be presented to the Society as soon as the reduction is complete.

D' Arrest's Comet.

D' Arrest's Comet has here been looked for in vain, in the places assigned for it in Leveau's Ephemeris. The twilight and the Moon may render observations of this interesting body very difficult for some time to come.

Winnecke's Comet II.

From an observation made on the 5th of this month at Strasburg, and telegraphed to this Observatory by the Astro-